The Times-Dispatch.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1903.

An Honest Confession. The Phildelphia Ledger, one of the conservative Republican papers at e North, refers to the recent murder Mr. Andrew H. Green, of New York, a black maniac, and employs the cident as the subject for an article on negro question in general. It says at in times past the negro amused , but of late he has perplexed us sorely, a bids fair to supply us with the we have ever struggled. It declares at the isiro has almost outgrown the mpathy of which he was the object years after his emancipation. "Per-"we have been unso; perhaps we have neglected our ty-but it has come to pass that nees in the North have to an alarminu teni affiliated with and largely in ased the criminal class. Their crimes, are those of violence-often of hor While they may not exhibit the ning displayed by deprayed white n, they surpass them in ferocity, and lawless deeds have often an unticipable character, which makes then cultarly gruesome and dreadful, like work of the ape of the Rue Morgue. very irrationality which a negro perado often exhibits-in yielding to a vial motive, in revenging fancied ongs, in forgetting the certainty of ishment-makes his onslaught the

then refers to several crimes com ted by black demons, and concludes; The effect upon the Northern mind of ere has been up to now a wide difnce in the attitude of the two sec-sof the country toward black men; there is much evidence that the traditional in the North is chang-that a different temper is forming; a new disposition as to the treatmost wisely to be accorded the

-skinned race is being born." hat is all this but a confession on part of our Philadelphia contempothat the North has made a stuple most a confession that the North wrong in insisting upon the abolion that the North would have been annoying, not to say dangerous iction if the negro tare had never s it is for any people to attemp

settle in their own way a question the Northern people viewed the o question from afar. They knew ng about the character of the negro knew nothing about the best methof managing him. Yet they set him and put the ballot into his hands, sent carpet baggers Jown South d him into politics. They sent ol marms here to instruct him; coddled him and petted him and to make a martyr of him; while the other hand, they denounced whites of the South and did every that it was possible within the to do to incite race antagonism.

at this late day; now, when es have moved to some extent to orth: now, that some phases of the question have been brought home Northern people, a leading Northsewspaper confesses that the North's ts in behalf of the negro have been sected and worse than a failure. at the chickens have come home t (#1 '*) of the South cannot but a sort of gri meatisfaction in the s embarrassment

Jackson's Birthday.

sems that the exact day of the of General Thomas J. (Stonewall) on is not known, though the 21st is generally spoken of in that connec It certainly occurred in Janauly but further information is ques-This being the fact, the surof the Stonewall Brigade at their meeting on the 22d day of October adopted resolutions, proposed and ated by Captain Thomas D. Ranbut which originated with Judge N. Lyle, of Waco, Tex.,) urging ereafter the 19th day of January ebrated as Jackson's birthday. s resolved too, that as that date is ne anniversary of the birth of Genobert E. Lee, and "as these two men were so united in life that the t of the one instinctively suggests her, the 19th should be celebrated

and Jackson's day."

serve the 19th of January as Lee and

It was the intention of Captain Morton inspector-general of the Confederate Veterans of Virginia, to bring that matter before the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans at its recent meeting at Newport News, but he did not receive a copy of the resolutions in time to do so.

We think it quite remarkable that there should be any uncertainty in this matter, when there appear to be many sources of information-family records, church registers. West Point records, etc. Besides, surely some one now living remembers what day Jackson regarded as his birthday. However, we must presume that the survivors of the Stonewall Brigade have given this subject careful consideration, and if they are right, their suggestion is an excellent one, particularly as the multiplication of holidays has the tendency to diminish interest in all of them.

We are gratified to hear that the Saaboard Air Line Railway Company has succeeded in making financial arangement for paying off its floating Sent and to provide the means of constructing the Birmingham extension, and we congratulate Mr. John Skelton Williams upon his fine work. He took hold of the various roads which now compose the Seaboard system at a time when they were in a bad way, and succeeded in building up a trunk line from Washington to Tampa with various connections. He accomplished this work under many difficult es, and he has shown great skill and courage in fighting and winning his latest battle.

The Seaboard road has done much, and is destined to do more in developing the country through which it passes, and it is a matter of congratulation to the entire South that its integrity as an independent line has been preserved. There is plenty of business for all the southern trunk lines and as the South is developing more rapidly than any other secton, all these roads will be needed to carry the traffic and all will prosper.

The Duty of Directors.

sue contained an instructive article on the "Responsibility of Directors," the purpose of which is to show that when a man takes a position of trust, when he permits himself to be elected as director in a company where he must take part in the direction of other people's investments, he should have a fair knowledge of the business of the corporation, and he should give his personal and faithful

attention to its affairs.

"It is a familiar spectacle," says the Journal, "to see a banker who understands that business thoroughly becoming a director of railroads, a business he does not understand. The railroad ma nbecomes a director in manufacturing companies, thus serving as a trustee of wealth in a business entirely outside of his knowledge and training. Some men spread themselves over so much sround that they sarve as directors or trustoes in a dozen different departments of business, though they are themselves maste ronly of one." maste ronly of one.

It mentions that Mr. William K. Vanderbilt is a director in fifty-four corporations. All but two of them are railroad corporations, however, and Mr. Vanderbilt is supposed to understand the railroad business.

President Newman, of the New York Central, is a director in fifty-eight companies, but they also are all railroad companies. Senator Depew is a director in sixty-nine companies, embracing railroad, banking, mining, insurance, telegraph and warehouse interests. It adds:

John D. Rockefeller sets a unique ex ample in the matter of directorships Though his personal interests are larger and more varied than those of any other

and more varied than those of any other individual in this country, he is a director of only six companies His brother, William, is a director in twenty-nine.

Mr. M. rgan is undoubtedly the most important trustee of wealth in the United States, in that he represents billions of dollars of investments. His directorships when the history and include railroad. number thirty-three, and include railroad, insurance, banking, electric, steel, tele-graph, cable, palace car and amusement

raph, cases, ompanies.
George J. Gould is forty-nine times a George J. Gould is for telegraph, rail a director in forty-seven companies, em-bracing railroad, fuel, insurance, bank-ing, steamship and telegraph interests James Stillman, president of the National City Bank, is, a director in intry-three corporations, including banking, railroad, copper gas, real estate and construction insurance and telegraph. Anthony N. Brady is a director in forty-eight companies, whose business includes street railroads, steam railroads, tobacco, gas, release are telegraph banking electric. palace car, telegraph, banking, electric foundry and air-brake. H. McK. Twombly as director, represents forty-four companies, chiefly rallroad, but also including banking, insurance, coal and opera. A. E. Orr is a director of thirty companies in six different branches of business; H. H. Rogers of twenty-five companies, in ten different branches; John T. Terry of twenty-three, in six different branches; Russell Sage of twenty-four, in six branches; Thomas F. Ryan of twenty-five, in five branches and James H. Hyde of forty

r, in eight branches.
O. Mills is a director of thirty-one D. C. Mills is a director of thirty-one companies, engaged in eleven d.f. ferent departments of enterprise; Charles Steels of thirty-five, in eleven different branches, and George W. Young of thirty-two companies. In ten branches, One of the most remarkable directors in this country is K. K. McLaren, who expect for fifty-two corporations enwayed serves for fifty-two corporations engaged in manufacturing lumber, mining, foundries, slove, steamship, elevating, construction, banking, gas, railroad, coal, mercantile agency, land, hardware, cash register, zinc, chemical, clock, fire-proof-

In conclusion the Journal says that the question suggested by this exhibit is: Can the Baltimore American, Mr. Thomas F. one man serve faithfully so many in- Ryan is thought to be worth \$20,000,000terests? and replies that upon the correct answer depends the whole question of

"One thing seems greater, however "One thing seems greater, however," adds the Journal, "and that is that there is going to be some change in the direction of increased moral, and perhaps increased legal, responsibility. Unless the entire burden of management is thrown upon the president of the corporation, and the direct raremain mere figureheads, the latter must, as a necessary qualification for service, possess a knowledge of the business, and must be willing to devote such time to it as to enable them to as further resolved that all Contee Veterans and Sons of Confedtee Veterans and Chapters of Daughters
Confedency he requested to obthan that, mers connectualities for specuenus hereafter then it has had this year.

lation from the inside, or for furthering of personal interest through contracts for construction and supplies."

We are learning some valuable lessons while we are going to the school of adversity, and one of them is that the man who accepts public trusts must discharge his duties faithfully or he will lose the respect and confidence of the public. It too often happens that good men allow the use of their names in a concern, and yet give the affairs of the by when the crash comes, they plead igne. rance, but such a plea is not valid. and if he is not going to direct, if he is going to be a mere figurehead, if he is to the direction of others, it is due to him self and especially to the stockholders, whom he is supposed to represent, that he resign and let some man who will attend to business take his place. A man who accepts the position takes upon himself a responsibility which he cannot in honor shirk.

John Brown Funds.

In last Sunday's Times-Dispatch we had something to say concerning the story of a "Mrs. Pleasant" (colored, who represented that she furnished old John Brown \$30,000, with which to make provision for his raid on Harpar's Ferry. She also said that she came into Virginia with a "trusted friend," and that while she pretended to be a jockey. Each to prepare the latter for an uprising. She gave to the newspaper reporter interviewed her in California the names of several gentlemen whose plantations on the Rosnoks River they visited in 1859-the year of the John Brown raid. The following has an important bearing

upon the subject;
Chase City, Va., Nov. 18th, 1908.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—Your comments in Sunday's issue on the Mrs. Pleasant, of California, who represented herself as a contributor to John Brown's fund and the statement that she, in company with another, who professed to be trading in horses, had visited the negroes on Roancke River, and the names of the slave-owners she mentioned, impresses me that she was

and the names of the slave-owners she mentioned, impresses me that she was stating facts.

The plantations of Mark Alexander, Henry E. Coleman, Alexander Sydnor, William Townes and the Nelsons, were all on the river, and not far distant from each other in the county of Mecklenburg, and a large number of negroes were owned by these old gentlemen at the time. They are all dead now, but are well remembered by me.

I was about eighteen years old at the time referred to, and often visited a bruther-in-law, the late James W. Love, who owned on Rosnoke River the adjoining plantation to that of Colonel Townes. I remember Mr. Love spoke of the female horse jockey and her affiliation with the negroes. But no idea of her purpose was suspected. After the old people as having been indifferent about horse trading, and their negro associations were recalled. But every unknown traveler at that time aroused the vigilance and suspicion of all communities.

There is no doubt that the emissars.

munities.

There is no doubt that the emissar's and sympathizers of Brown were in Southside Virginia, representing themselves as traders, peddlers, proachers, mineral seekers, or some other calling. In those days they were freely entertained by the farmers, who were isolated and were glad to see them and learn the news of the outside world. There were no railroads accessible, visiting and traveling infrequent, and a stranger had a hospitable welcome, with no thought of his evil purposes.

But these titnerants now no longer traverse the country and the tramps confine their travels to the railroad lines.

THOMAS D. JDFFRIES.

This is strong corroborative evidence of so much of the story of 'Mrs. Pleasant' as relates to her having been a-spying in Southside Virginia. It does not, however, touch upon the truth of her statement that she gave John Brown 530,000 to help him carry on his work. But that too, may be true; though, if so, it is wonderful that 'Mrs. Pleasant' did not long ago claim credit for her munificence in the cause of abolitionism. There is no doubt that the emissar's

Since the demonstration in force of "the lady rioters" at the Goelet-Roxburghe wedding in New York, a discussion has arisen with respect to the propriety-or desirability, rather-of church weddings. But the consensus of opinion of intelligent men and women seems to te that church weddings should not be abandoned, but that they should be made less showy. It is said it is getting so nowadays that none but the wealthy can afford a church wedding. Then, too, it is represented that present conditions are unfavorable to that solemn thought, that quiet behavior, upon the part of the congregation which should characterize the marriage service.

The Rev. Dr. Hodges, of Baltimore, has written strongly and eloquently in his Parish Notes against these great occasions, these brilliant displays, at the

Is there a building in Virginia that was constructed of imported bilek? Geore Alfred Townsend (Gath) discussed the question the other evening at Washington Lorore a lot of scientific gents, and reached the conclusion that in meither virginia nor Maryland is there such a twilding. We think he is mistaken, however—reteraburg indox-Appeal.

This is an old question that has never lished that many brick were brought to these shores as ballast, and the suppositen is that they were used in buildings, but it is not so sure that any brick were ever shipped here for the express purpose of building houses. There was no need for them. There was plenty of clay, ponty of water and fuel here, and in the earliest days brick could be made cheaper ners than they could be brought from

According to the New York letter in the beginning of which was made in copper stocks. In politics he is a Democrat. He lives on Fifth Avenue at Twelfth Street, and his house is filled with brica-brac of a very costly character. As a safeguard against fire, burglars and dangerous or meddlesome intruders a man employed by Mr. Ryan is stationed on the corner. There he remains all night. It is said that "the jovial nature" of Mr. Ryan "suggests at once the late Thomas B. Reed," but we should judge from the newspaper pictures that he has



of spending it. There are many streets here that need repairs, and another gas holder is badly wanted. Indeed, now that a settling basin has been provided for. tra appropriation more urgent than that

This is one of the favorite sayings of President Diaz, of Mexico: "A strong personal government is necessary for a Latin race." That is what he has always aimed to give the people of Mexico. Another of his asyings is: "The strongost alliance I know of is a commercial alliance."

That is the sort of alliance there is going to be between Panama and the

ment of the upper classes in England, and the use of alcoholic stimulants is all that restores the body to its normal habits. says an exchange. People suffer with the same allment over here, but our name

kind of grafting, that of splicing one man's ear to another man's head. New York does not take to this kind of graft, and the good doctor and his millonaire patient had to go to Philadelphia to per

great singer," is the way some of the critics begin their press notices nowadays. They are making her farewell tour a painful one.

In Baltimore county, Md., where there

have been twenty-five cases of diphtheria. only four of the patients have died. Anti-toxin has been freely used there.

Schwab has the advantage of Pierpont Morgan in comparative age, if in nothing else. The former was born in 1862; the

ing in Virginia again somebody should furnish him with a copy of the game laws recently made by the Legislature. Colonel Bryan will get some pointers

from Mr. Chamberlaine to-night, and it may be that the Nebraska statesman may offer a few to the elequent Mr. C. Nobody in Richmond need go in the

courts to compel commissioners of the revenue and tax collectors to afford the privilege of paying poll tax. Up in Danville the farmers made

pretty strong trust-busting combination, if it can stick togother and pull as one

San Domingo is having another revolution this week. Last week's revolt has

been accounted for. The oyster is dumb all right, but he manages to make legislators do a lot of

talking for him. If Polypus of the throat should become opidemic in Washington, we might reasonably expect a short session of Con-

Canada and Colombia, though far apart, might form an alliance, offensive and de-

The alleged war clouds in Colombia are nothing more than dust arising from the roads.

This cool spell was needed to help inau gurate bargain counter crushes, The Widow Nation is doing up Wash-

ington in great shape. The primary steps for a general primary

With a Comment or Two. One of William J. Bryan's friends in New York said yesterday that while Mr. liryan is abroad he will pay a visit to stichard Croser, at Wantage.—Philadei-

phia Press.
That's taking unfair advantage of Chief Murphy, who is said to be a Grover Cleveland man.

There are lots of people making faces at 'the 400" who would give all they have or hope for to be admitted into that smart set.—Augusta Chronicia.

That may or may not be intended as a shot at Colonel Watterson.

The Barksdale law has apparently come to stay. It will be amended and perfected, but it will not be repealed.—Staunton Acws. That seems to be the opinion of the men who gather about the Capitol Equare.

Short Talks to the Legislature. The new Austro-Russian programme of reforms in Maccdonia has been unlayorably received by some of the other P. weers, and is generally considered unworkable.

Only once, when his cance was frid upon by natives, did Herr Schroe e. a German traveler, encounter danger in a recent journey through Central Afr.ca. For thirteen years the body of a Tyro-lese gu de, Andrae Untersteiner, has been embedded in a glacier, and it was fund the other day by another guide at a spot to which it had slowly traveled down.

Suspected of witchcraft, a Lisbon wo-man was selzed by a freuzied rabble and thrown upon a pile of her furniture, which was then set on fire. Fortuna ely the pu-lice intervened in time to save the wo-man's life. Rheumatism and its Blood Relations, at draggists, 15c, Bottle. Postal brings booklet. Ww. H. MULLER, University Place, New York,

man's life.

"Another step forward in the federation of the nations," suggests the Paris Figato, would be made by the adoption of a universal postage stamp. Such attach, with the title of the presses stamp of peace," is to be proposed at next year's International Post Congress.

*********** Grend of Thought In Dixio Land

Savannah Newsi Assisiani Postmas-ter General Bristow's full report on the postorice scandal, it is said, manes a mil-lion word. What a lot of rascally there must have been!

Atlanta Constitution: It is earnestly hoped Attorney-General Knox will not oversleep himself when the Nothern Securities case is finally called.

Chattanooga Times; Whatever may be said of Mr. Roosevelt's rashness and impeluosity, he seems to have so far provenimest' exceedingly apt in forestoing it support of his party leaders in whatever he has done.

Nashville Banner: it is quest'onable whether Mr. Gorman's chances for the nomination would be advanced by noil ghim as the man to "down old Cleve.at.d" again. The country at large has me admiration for ain confidence in C.eveland than Gorman, and Mr. Golman might loss strength rather than gain it by a candidacy for the nomination predicted on a prejudice against the expression.

Columb'a State. Negro citizens of Boston in mass-meeting have is used a circular calling on all the colored voters of the North to detach themselves from the control of both political parties and organize with an eye single to the preservation of rights guaranteed by the last the examendments. This would not be a bad step. By means of it the nortern Republicans may be compelled to give sor esubstantial proof of their alleged devo ion to the brother in black, or else to cease their insincere pretensions.

A Few Foreign Facts.

Farmville Herald: The Comm ties of Revision having completed its work will command first attent on. But it e work of the sess on will not be confined to that and let us hope that the Torrens sylem will command next attention.

Some of the members are closing their career as legislators, certainly for a time, and should make the evening bright with good works.

and should make the evening bright with good works.

Emporie Messenger: The Solons believe in taking plenty of time to make the law, but to their credit it mry be sa'd that they do their work thoroughly. The is have been and is the hardest lask that any Legislature has had to contend within the past forty years, and they have acquitted themsolves and the State of Virginia with credit.

Newport News Fress: No one who wishes to see the inauguration of honesty and fair dealings in Virginia boilties and, consistently oppose either Mistearnes' measure or the Barksdale law. Since it has been clearly demonstrated that the Democratic voters of the St to wish such a system to be inaugurated it is difficult to understand why anyone else should be considered in the matter. The time has come when the wishes of the ward heeler safely can be ignored in the consideration of election legislation.

The Right of Appeal

The Right of Appeal.

ward heeler safely can be ignored in the considerate on or election legislation.

The Right of Appeal.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—Your editorial of to-day, November 17th, 1903, headed "The Right of Appeal." is a very interesting one, but I fear it lends too much prominence to the views of Justice Brewer. Illow me to differ and Surgress my reasons:
In all deference to the view of yourself and Justice Brewer, allow me to differ and surgress my reasons:
First—No legislation can prevent lynching. It is as old as crime its 'If Cain would have been lynched, but there was no one to do it. Lynching is lawlessness in the shape of either revenge, or a mere wanton desire to shed human blood under the cover of public excuse; or it is, in some instances, an outburst of feeling of those people who become uncontrollable because of some heirous violation of law and the woods, there are two classes of lynchia, the one malicious, the other unstall, in one malicious, the other unstall, in the one malicious, the other unstall, it is a possible that legislation can affect and rights of persons, the special of the fee and rights of persons, there caused by excitement and indignation.

Is it possible that legislation can affect these? In the first case where the lenching springs from malice, cearly, oggistation des not and cannot affect it. In the latter, the case itself shows that it connot be affected by legislation as it is the outburst of feeling. In the main, this is the style of lynching we meet with generally in the South. In the first case it is a planned and deliberate homicide and should be punished. In the latter, the case itself shows that it connot be affected by legislation as it is the outburst of feeling. In the main, this is the outburst of feeling in the main, this is the outburst of feeling in the prisoner. Let should be stopped because of the injury it does the people who take part in it, as well as on account of the violation of law it should be stopped because of the injury it does the people who take p

Second—An enter wall do harm. It is unless a proper one, will do harm. It is proposed to take away the right of speed, to return to the days for guidance peal, to return to the days of a day of the days of a lating the second of the days of the d uniess a proper one, will do norm. It is proposed to take away the right of sppeal, to return to the days for guidance when a man mgh be arrested, tied, onvibied, senienced and exocuted between two suns. Why should not a man see ed of criminal assault, for instruce, be allowed an appeal, if the Suprema, ourt of Appeals cert fies, or one of the judges of this, that his case ought to be revisived. The court or judge must feel said of the court of the court of judges must feel said opposed to the court of the court of the court of judges must feel said opposed to the committed of the court of the court of the committed of the court of the committed of the court of the committed of the court of the rights of the accused. The away cannot descriminate among winhold the court of the rights of the accused. The away cannot descriminate among winhold of appeal in law is what the Sea e is to Congress or to the Legislature. It is its sober second thought the low often has the sober second thought system has the sober second thought system to do away with it, but preserve it in its spoiless integrity and indeed not continued as a court of the country! Let us not do away with it, but preserve it in its spoiless integrity and indeed not continued and certain sep. The reason winy; it can had continued to the country! I shall to law and order. When everything assets fast, let justice walk with deliberate and certain sep. The reason winy; it can and certain sep. The reason winy; it can and certain sep. The reason wing it to have been and are now, men of great proven has a country to the country of the country of the impact of and are now, men of great proven has a country of the impact of the impact

Newport News, Nov. 14th.

SAUNDERS' STATEMENT.

Judge Mann's Defeated Oppo-

nent Tells Some Experiences.

nent Tells Some Experiences.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—An article appeared in your paper of the 14th instant and dated from Farmville, in which was stated that "F. T. Saunders had been adjudged a lunatic, and was now under bond awaiting commitment to one of the State hospitals." I have to say in resarce to this that if a min is to be regarded as "demented" simply because he chooses to express an opinion or run against another as a candidate for an office, then the country has any number of citizens, who are in a demented condition and would be put under confinement, and this country would no longer be "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Again, in an editorial in your paper of the 14th instant, you take occasion to say that "people will be conful how they run up against him ren himself crazy." About this I have to say, as brave as the judge is reputed to he, and as strong in debate, he was not "man" enough to meet me in debate in the late campaign, except in one instance, and that was at Nottoway Court, house.

house.

I desire to explain a few things in ref-emnce to the late election. I wrote the registrar of Southside precinct, in Ap-pomatiox county, to send my transfer to Farmville to the registrar there. Sup-posing that, of course, he had done so,

SINCE THE WAR Prescription 100,384" NOW OVER 40 YEARS - AND LIKELY TO REMAIN THE ONLY REAL CURE FOR

POEMS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

Whatever your occupation may be, and however crowded your hours with affairs, do not fail to secure at least a few minutes every day for refreshment of your inner life with a bit of poetry.—Prof. Charles Ellot Norton.

No. 35.

It Is a Beauteous Evening.

By WORDSWORTH.

The following sonnet was written on the beach near Calais, France, in August, 1702. It was first published in 1807. The nort's e ster Dorothy was his companion. The fifth line was once "The gentiness of heaven buods o'er the son." Other selections from Wordsworth his portrait, and biographia a sketch, have already been pit it. It this ceries. Abraham's bosom is a state of tes and blessedness in Parad so. See the Gen of Luke, chap. 16, verse 27. Therein is relied the parable told by Jesus 50 lives the rich man, and Lazarus, the poor man. Luzarus, in Abraham's bosom, looked down and saw Dives in hell. Dives orne out for one drop, of water, but could not get it. On earth he had had definty luxaries to est and drink, while Lazarus was glad to get the crumbe from his table.

beauteous evening, calm and free; The holy time is quiet as a nun Breathless with adoration; the broad sun Is sinking down in its transquility: Listen! the mighty Being is awake. And doth with his eternal motion make A sound like thunder-everlastingly. Dear child! Dear girl! that walkest with me here. If thou appear untouched by solemn thought, Thy nature is not therefore less divine. Thou liest in Abraham's bosom all the year; And worship'st at the temple's inner shrine, God being with thee when we know it not



This series began in the Times-Dispatch Sunday Oct. II. 1908. One is published each day.

government and not tamper, with the fundamental principles which un or e cur freedom.

With deference to Justice Brewer, the Constitution of the United States does guarantee the right of appeal in many, if not all, criminal cases, See Art. III. sec. 2—"In all the other cases be ore montioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdict on, both as to law and fact, with such except ons and index such regulations as the Congress shall make." Now it is apparent that the right of appeal, as such is guaranteed under the Constitution, but it cannot be exectled except in the manner indicated by Congress. So each State has a Suver of Court, a Court of Appeals to correct errors and injustice. The system of appeal in criminal law is as old as our Contitution, as well founded and deeply intrenched as the sacred rights of hie freedom of the press. I have heard that learned juriet, the late Prof. J. B. Mino, save that the decision of our Sujrame Court of Appeals of Virginia upon a question arising under the laws of Virginia would be more liable to be context and sound law than a federal of the tense point by the Expression of the same point by the Expression of the Appeals of Virginia upon a question arising under the laws of Virginia would be more liable to be context and sound law than a federal or the tense point by the Expression of the Appeals of Virginia what this opinion is like over the continuance of the Union a posibility. They had rather meet the charge of lynching than answer that greater crime of tampering with the right of appeal on intervoven and limited with our Constitution and sacred rights.

P. A. L. SMITH.

The Poll Tax. went up to Farmville to vote. When I reached there I offered to vote, and then found that my name was not on the poll book. I immediately went to see Dr. Winston (the registrary about it, and he informed me that he had never received

informed me that he had never received the transfer. It was then too late forme to go to Appomatiox and get my transfer and get back to Farmville in time to vote. Hence, I was deprived of a vote.

I have never yet seen the full returns from the election. It seems that they have been suppressed. I have never seen the full vote that was cast for Senator from this, the Twenty-eighth, District. In justice to myself I ask that you publish this.

F. T. SAUNDERS.

Burkeville, Va., Nov. 16th, 1908.

LUNENBURG ELECTION.

Correction Concerning Throw-

ing Out of a Precinct.

Nebletts, Va., Nov. 14, 1903.
Edifor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.-Your correspondent at Meherrin states that the precinct of Lochleven, Lunenburg county, will probably be thrown out, as the irregularities were caused by the judges failing to seel or wrap either the ballots or poll books, which were carried to the courthouse and delivered to another, instead of the clerk. Your correspondent was misinformed. The facts in the case are these: The ballots were sealed but the books were not, although one of the books was nicely tied up and carried and delivered to the clerk; the other locked up by the judges in a desk at the precinct, which had in times past been the custom in this precinct. The writer delivered the book, which had never been out of his posses, sion, to the clerk (Mr. Yates), and also the tlokets, which were semmoned to appear before the commissioners of election and testified to the above facts, and also that the books were all right as left by them.

Your struly,
J. T. NEBLETT. ing Out of a Precinct

The Poll Tax.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—Section 21 of the Constitution provides as follows: "Any person registered under either of the last two sections shill have the right to vote for members of the General Assembly, and all sections the control of the General Assembly, and all sections the control of the General Assembly, and all sections the control of the General Assembly, and all sections the control of the General Assembly, and all sections the control of the General Assembly, and all sections are controlled by section 22 (military service), and all sections are controlled by section 22 (military service), ball as a prerequisite to the right to vote after the last day of January, 1904, personally pay, at least six months print to two sections and list to the commissioners of election and also detected to the section and testified to the above facts, and also that the commissioner of election and also one of the commissioner of election and also one of the commissioner of precions. The last the commissioner of election and also one of the section and the commissioner of election and also one of the commissioner of the commissioner of the commissioner of the commissioner of election and also one of the commissioner of the com ex-Governor Roote St. Patterns, or ennsylvania. He cannot carry his own state, of course, nor can any other Democrat, but this objection, which is not an objection at all, but a very foolish argument to present, is the sum total of his unavailability, as the political conditions are presented to my humble judgment. In a mental canvass of his qualifications I find in him "more kinds" of a desirable candidate then any other from in the party—ene who would invite ires antagonism in his own party than, eny other, and the only one who would swholly disarm the criticism of the opposition, for such was his great worth that his political opponents twice made him Governor of the greatest Republican Siare in the Union.

Then, too, he is a Virginian, and Virginia being "the mother of presidents," it is time she had another son in the White House.

The suggestion is respectfully submis-Buchanan, Va. M. M. ERANNAN-

Gold in the South.

Gold in the South.

Fiditor of The Times-Dispatch;

Sir. Hiaving just returned from the field field of the South, I beg to inform you that there is more gold in the South and edsier to be saved and mined than any other place in the United States, and this fact should be known. There is chough gold in paying quantities in Virginia. North Carolina and Georgia to payine national debt several times over, if the improved methods and machinery now in use in Criifornia are introduced here. While in the South I saw a gold saving machine at work on a placer mine at white Hall in Buckingham county, Va., in the gold that foats in the water. It is acting marvel ous work and is run with a serosene oil engine, which cosis 30 cents for day. That engine is a wonder, and is run and factured by the International Power and Vehicle Company. Stamford, Conn. The machine that saves the gold is called integold saver. A. G. Moss, Dillwyn, Va., builds there machines, and they will be built in Richmond, for the field is untimited for these machines, and they will be built in Richmond, for the field is untimited for these machines, as they come cheap and are easily handled. The South will have new life when it becomes known that such rish gold mines can be wocked so successfully. Base ores can be handled just the same with the improved methods now is use.

There is no use of mining men rushing a California, Alaskis, South Africa and Australia when they can find such mines here in the South that oan be worked every month in the year, and with cheap lator, wester and timbet in abundance.